MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887.

They Both Please. It would be difficult to pick out two gentle men whose conduct is the source of greater satisfaction to their respective friends than the Hon, GROVER CLEVELAND and the Hon

DAVID BENNETT HILL.

In his admirers' eyes Mr. CLEVELAND ! travelling an even, unopposed, and unvarying path to the triumph of a second nomina tion and a second election. They are delighted with his prospects, and think he is

Mr. HILL is also pleasing his friends mor than he ever did in his life. As the Chief Executive of the Empire State he has shown ability of the very first order. He has placed himself in the rank of the most eminent and useful Governors New York has had. There is no more conspicuous Democrat in the country, and this distinction has not been gained at the expense of his party, but, on the contrary, the New York Democracy is immensely more satisfied, powerful, and animated by harmonious sentiment to-day than it was when he began his present term of office.

In one respect, therefore, both President CLEVELAND and Governor HILL are highly successful.

Important, Whether One or Twenty. The discussion that has arisen in the Newark Central Labor Club, which has a large membership among the workingmen of that busy town, is sure to come up in every similar organization, before the plan of campaign of the Labor party is decided upon. Some of the members of the Newark Central Labor Club decline to pledge themselves to support the candidates of the United Labor party. They insist that that party is irrevocably committed to HENRY GROEGE'S land doctrines; and it is evident to clearsighted members of labor organizations in New Jersey that the workingmen of that State are not prepared to accept those doctrines. They will withdraw from their organizations if the latter are to be put upon the HENRY GRORGE platform.

They will not cease to belong to the Labor party. They will continue to support labor candidates wherever it is thought advisable to put up such candidates. But they can see no probability of any amelioration in the workingman's condition by the peculiar land were not evident that there is no possibility of his theory being adopted. Outside of this city, it is likely that Mr. George's opponents in the labor organizations will al ways far outnumber his supporters; but here he has a great following which some of his other eccentricities of theory have not as yet discouraged or made rebellious Yet here as elsewhere the struggle must go on in the ranks of the Labor party, or labor parties, for two are already visible, and the controversy between the trades unions and the Knights of Labor may produce one or two more. Sooner or later the sections of the Labor party will perhaps come together, and the discussions and divisions meanwhile will be a good thing. It is certain that there is not yet agreemen enough among the men determined to support labor tickets to put into the next campaign a harmonious Labor party.

Still, whether there are two or twenty-two labor parties next year, the labor men are likely to cast a vote large enough in the aggregate to make both the Democrats and the Republicans very uncertain and uneasy about the future. For the former, indeed the situation in this State will be most serious should the Democracy outside of this State fall to understand how important the labor vote is and how much of it might still be saved to the Democrats by the choice in 1888 of a candidate known to be friendly to the interests of labor.

The Prohibitionists Are Doing Well.

may use a metaphor not derived from an element with which they are familiar-to grow stale. Their State Executive Committee meets at Albany to-day to set a day for the State Convention, and to-morrow night there is to be a Prohibition mass meeting in the Cooper Union, where the much-abused John PETER ST. JOHN of Kansas, Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, who made such a warm cold-water campaign in New Jersey last year, John B. FINCH, Chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, and other distinguished Prohi bitionists will endeavor to fire the popular heart against firewater. Evidently the Prohibitionists are determined to get all the votes they can next fall; and although they may be beginning the oratorical part of their programme somewhat early, it is noticeable that they are taking great pains to perfect their general and local organization. These gentlemen may be considered as cranks by persons who resent, and justly, their propose interference with matters best regulated by each man's judgment, but when to the earnestness and sincerity of the honest crank are added the methods of scientific political management, considerable results may be

expected. It is proper to say, however, that the Prohibitionists seem still inclined to rely more upon the old-fashloned tract and document methods than upon more practicable, accurate, and direct ways of reaching and influencing voters. Moreover, whatever is the geal of the New York Prohibitionists. there is as yet no evidence of any such popular inclination to them as to justify the somewhat exaggerated ideas they or some of them seem to have of their prospects at the next State election Dr. I. K. FUNK, one of the proprietors of that able and pugnacious Prohibitionist journal. the Voice, said some time ago at a public meet ing in Boston that 75,000 Prohibitionist votes would be cast in this State this year. The palpable and disgusting hypocrisy of the Republicans in the last Legislature as to the regulation of the liquor traffic may naturally be supposed to have forced some Republican with leanings toward prohibition into the Prohibitionist party, but a gain of more than 100 per cent. since 1885 is most improbable. The New York Prohibitionists have sometimes made a greater gain than that, but that was in their days of small figures; and in a Presidential year they do not always fulfil the expectations exacted by their vote in

Thus in 1875 they cast 11,103 votes for their candidate for Secretary of State, while their candidate for President the next year got but 2,359. In 1877 their vote for Secretary of State was 7,230, but in 1878 their candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals got only 4,204 votes. In 1879, when a Governor was elected, they mustered up but 4,437 votes, and in the Presidential election next year Gen. NEAL DOW had only 1,517 supporters at the polis of New York. In 1881 the compulsory cold-water men of the Empire State showed a little more than 4,000 votes, but in 1882, that year of surprises and accidents, they jumped up to the glorious figure of | the design of the State's labels copyrighted,

25,783-a pretty gain of 500 per cent. In that year, however, many Republicans declined to bolt directly to the Democrats, and took refuge with the Prohibitionists. In 1883 the highest Prohibition figures were 19,919. The first permanent gain was that great one in 1882, and in 1884 for the first time it was not lost in a Presidential election. Sr. John exceeded by only one vote the round and convenient number of 25,000.

In that year, again, it was supposed

and was true that many Republicans and Democrats, unwilling to support either BLAINE OF CLEVELAND, voted for ST. JOHN, yet in 1885 the Prohibitionists took another jump of twenty per cent., giving their candidate for Governor 30,867 votes, and in 1886 easting 36,497 votes for Judge of the Court of

they gained about twenty per cent more Appeals. At their normal rate of increase their vote this year would be about 44,000 If they get 50,000 they will have exceeding good reason to be satisfied with themselves and if they can hold even that vote in 1886 the chances of the Republicans in this State would not be of the best always provided that the Democrats do not put up a candidate who cannot command the whole Democratic vote and who is offensive to the workingmen in and out of the Democracy. The labor vote is indeed of unknow

and unascertainable dimensions at present In this city alone it more than equals the whole Prohibitionist vote in the State. The Republicans are suffering on two sides from the temperance question this year. They are losing the Prohibitionists and they are disgusting the liberal element. By next year the difficulties with the latter will doubtless be quietly arranged. If the Legislature of 1888 should chance to behave itself, the bad impression produced by that of 1886 will be somewhat effaced. With any candidate fairly acceptable to the mass of New York Republicans the latter can await the election of 1888 with composure, in spite of the Prohibitionist vote, if the Democratic candidate cannot keep down the labor vote. The Prohibitionist vote, even if it should reach 75,000 or 100,000, would be a trifle to the votes lost to the Democracy by its acceptance of candidate hostile to the interests of labor. The men in the workshops of New York nearly defeated Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884. Thousands of Democratic workingmen got out of the party then; thousands have left since. He can drive more away. He can bring none back.

The Prohibitionist vote may be big, but it is not big compared with the labor vote which will be cast in certain contingencies The Democrats must rely upon themselves reform proposed by Mr. GEORGE, even if it not upon the wrath of the Prohibitionists against the Democrats.

> The California Pure Wine Law. The California Legislature passed in February last a bill entitled "An act to prohibit the sophistication and adulteration of wine and to prevent fraud in the manufacture

> and sale thereof." This law went into effect yesterday. In some of its provisions it is a curious piece of legislation. While the professed purpose of the law is

> to protect the health of the citizens of the State, the main idea seems to be to raise the market value of the California product by guaranteeing to the consumer the absolute purity of the article by means of a stamp furnished by the State Comptroller, and af fixed to each barrel or bottle. It is worth while to examine the several sections of this remarkable act.

Section 1 defines the character of dry, sweet and fortified wines, and of pure champagne. Section 2 explains the legitimate methods of fermentation, preservation, and fortification of the wines, and prohibits the use of foreign fruit juices, aniline dyes, salicylic acid, alum, glycerine, "or any other chemical antiseptic or ingredient recognized as deleterious to the health of consumers, or injurious to the reputation of wine as pure." Section 3 limits the use of materials during the operations of fining or clarifying. For example, pure tannin may be used to excite fermentation, but not to increase the material for the production of alcohol; water may be added before or dur ing, but not after fermentation; sulphur The Prohibitionists of the State are not fumes, to disinfect the cooperage, and to going to allow their political beer-if we prevent disease in the wine; and pure gelatinous and albuminous substances solely to assist fining or clarification. No other substances can legally be used under any

circumstances whatever. The next section of the act makes it unlawful to sell, or offer to sell, as pure wine. under the name of claret, burgundy, hock sauterne, port, sherry, madeira, or angelica, any native wine not manufactured in the manner provided for in the first three sections. Foreign wines are not included in the prohibition unless they are positively known to contain deleterious adulterations. Goose berry wines, current wines, and others not produced from the grape, are also exempt

from the provisions of the act. Next we have a section permitting the use of crystallized sugar to sweeten pure champagne; and another declaring that in the absence of a written agreement "all grape wines shall be considered pure, as herein defined," and contracts for sale and delivery shall be good unless the wine is proved to be impure. In that case the seller is guilty of fraud, and may be sued for damages.

The remainder of the act relates to the duties of the State Government as the supervisor of the wine business. The State is to provide two forms of printed labels one a narrow strip to cap over the corks of bottles, the other a round or square stamp to paste over the bung of keg, barrel, cash or hogshead. Persons engaged in the manufacture or bottling of California wine must file with the State Comptroller an application for labels, with a sworn statement that the labels are to be used by nobody but the applicant. The stamps or labels will be supplied at the cost of printing; this is in no sense a revenue measure. Affixing one of these labels to any parcel containing other than pure wine according to the definition of the act, or counterfeiting or approximately imitating the label, or using or procuring the labels in any way except directly from the Comptroller, is a misdemeanor, for which the punishment is a fine of from \$50 to \$500, or imprisonment in the county jail for not exseeding thirty days, or both. Of the fines collected the informer gets one-half and the

prosecuting District Attorney the other. The concluding section makes it the duty of every person who affixes a State label to a barrel or bottle to satisfy himself that the barrel or bottle does in fact contain pure wine; and to fall to do so, or to use a label wrongly, or to dispose of it to any other person, is declared to be a felony.

The passage of such a law shows how important an interest the wine-producing business of California has become. The Wine Growers' and Wine Makers' Association of that State have actually induced the State Government to undertake to guarantee the products of their trade. It is a remarkable undertaking, and a sign of the present drift of legislation About its practical efficiency in the way of suppressing the evils of adulteration and sophistication there may fairly be some doubt. Indeed, the Viticultural Commissioner, Mr. J. H. WHEELER, proposes to have

to prevent their imitation elsewhere than in California. The same gentleman rather naively informs a reporter of the San Fran-Chronicle that stamped barrels will probably be sold at a premium outside of the State, inasmuch as "If you place the stamp on the bung of a barrel, another hole may b made in the head, the contents withdrawn and spurious wine replaced, all against the prime objects for which the stamps are to be made and used."

Altogether, the efficiency of the Pure Wine law seems to depend a good deal more upon the good faith of all parties concerned than on the terrors of prosecution and punish ment.' Nevertheless, we suppose that a State label on a bottle or a barrel will help the sales of California wine to a certain extent. It is legislation of a very different sort from the Maine law.

How the Red Men Are Held Back. The Morning Star, a publication devoted to the interests of the Indian schools at Carlisle and elsewhere, is disturbed at the statements made by the Senate select committee appointed to investigate certain complaints n regard to the Indian traderships.

This committee, composed of Messre PLATT, CULLOM, and BLACKBURN, on its recent return from the Indian Territory made public some results of its tavestigation. It appears that having completed their chief business, they attended a dance which was going on near the Osage agency. It was a religious festival, which had been in progress for a week, with a prospect of continuing much longer. They found "200 or 300 dusky pagans, with a thousand or more wolfish dogs, tented there together." The scene, which included polygamous wives, who were 'dirty, bow-legged, flat-faced slaves," with sucking babies, bound upon slabs as if to be hung like plaques upon a wall," and 'naked youths of both sexes." was a "painful revelation" to the visiting Senators of the condition of a tribe which had been subjected to special civilizing influences for more than twenty years:

"It was especially sad to learn that two of the spright-liest of the dancers, almost covered with little looking-glasses, sieigh belis rings, feathers, and ribbons, were graduates of the Cariiste Indian school, who have re-

One point made by the Morning Star that out of eighty-four Osages thus far educated at Carlisle, none stayed there over three years, and more than forty less than a year; so that it would not be strange to find this time insufficient to prevent two out of the eighty-four from returning to their old tribal customs. But a more important explanation is given in another passage of its criticism upon the Senators:

"We do not disagree with the general statement showing the want of progress among the Osages. It would be singular if they did make progress, when they would be singular if they did make progress, when they have fifty miles square of land set apart for their exclusive use, from which is shut out in the most absolute manner every element of, and necessity for, instruction and progress pertaining to our civilization, except the merest nominal showing of an agent and a few employees. Commerce, except that of a trader or two whose acts the committee were inquiring into, is prohibited. Industry, mills, manufactures of every sort dare not enter, railroads cannot make the exclusion of inquirial helps, so, those go. By the exclusion of industrial helps, &c., those absolutely indispensable factors in the elevation of all men, the Government has indicated unmistakably its intention to starve and destroy these people mentally,

This is quite in the vein of the statement of Senator BLACKBURN, apart from the incidental reference to the two youths instructed at Carlisle:

"Coming into the Osage country they found 1,500,000 acres reserved for about 1,505 people, two-thirds of which number are full bloods, as uncultured and worthless as their ancestors of a century ago. They toll not with their own hands, but employ white men to do it. Almost directly south of Arkansas City lies the Kaw reservation, more than 120,000 acres of as fine land as can be found in the West, the property of a tribal remnant numbering exactly 197 individuals, counting women and children. These people are worthless beggars. The committee rode twenty or twenty five inites across this reservation without discovering a single sign of inhabitancy except the wire fences of the cattlemen and the

And yet north of this reservation, directly up to the dividing line of Kansas, were waving crops, orchards, groves, and green hedges, through and among which are seen neat cottages, substantial barns and outbuildings." The conclusion of the visiting Senators and of the Carlisle school authorities is thus really at accord on the main point, that it is a mistake to place a few hundred Indians on an enormous tract of country, and expect them to become civilized while rigorously disconnecting them from nearly all the appliances of civilization to be found outside of their reservations.

The action of Gov. Ames of Massachusetts in signing the resolution of the Legislature on the Crispus Attucks memorial evidently pleases many of the people. Had the advers criticisms upon the project appeared earlier. perhaps they might have had the effect of post poning it at least. But to demand a veto of a resolve already passed, on the ground that ATTUCKS and his comrades were "not patriots but rioters," was a different matter. The citirone killed in the famous affray of March 5 1770, in King street, were the aggressors, and the red coats acted in self-defence. But the Boston people of that day held that the original provocation was given by introducing the troops into the town. They acquitted the soldiers of the charge of murder, but hardly fore saw that the attribute of patriotism would b denied a century later to the victims.

Col FRED GRANT has been sat upon by the New York State Senate. He wanted to be Quarantine Commissioner of New York city, but his personal upop-ularity is probably what caused his fallure.—Sus Frun-ciaco (Arvanicia).

The facts have got slightly damaged in travelling 3,000 miles. The trouble was that the State Senate would not sit op Col. GRANT.

The survivors of Pickerr's division have acted wisely in reconsidering their previous refusal to go to Gettysburg for the July reunion. The action of the Philadelphia veterans in urging them to be present seems to have had a good effect. Their disappointment at not being allowed by the Gettysburg Association to put their monument on the spot where they wished it to be is only natural, since they may well desire that the full extent of their norable charge should not be shortened by a foot in the erection of any memorial. But the problem of determining exact lines and positions on the field is necessarily complex and need not prevent the veterans of both sides from meanwhile meeting there in friendly union. The proper site of the monument commemorating Pickert's charge may yet be settied satisfactorily, with patience and friendly

naultation. The notorious "Judge" BIRDSALL will have another opportunity to prove his innocence of the embezzlement which his newspa-per partners in Hartford accuse him of. As the result of the hearing before a police magistrate, BIRDSALL has been bound over for trial at the next criminal term of the Superior Court. No witnesses appeared at the preliminary trial to testify to BIRDSALL's good character. Not even Parsons was there.

The announcement that Prof. MARAPTA has discovered in the Eastern Pyrenees numerous groups of persons who are dwarfs, and are notably peculiar in some other respects, would be apt to excite a feeling of incredulity if new discoveries were not reported every now and then among these imperfectly explored moun-Less than two years ago some travellers in the Pyrenees found a lake of considerable size that, as far as any one knows, had never been seen before. Attention is seldom called to the fact that among these mountains there is a little republic known as Andorra, which

figures in the political gazetteers among the ndent Governments of the earth.

It does not quite follow because a region is ontiguous to the busy haunts of civilis that it has been thoroughly explored. Every-body who passes through the Strait of Gibraltar sees to the south the conspicuous summits of the Rif Mountains. This range, however, is little known, for the natives are very inhos pitable, and the mountains, which many generations of travellers have seen at a distance are yet to be explored.

Dr. MILLER's successor in the Omaha Herald was the only citizen of the United States who failed to remember the exact date of the CLEVELAND anniversary. We now find in the newspaper edited by Dr. MILLER'S successor

this amazing allegation: "In corduroys, and untrammelled by the requirements of office and the demands of society, the Fresident and wife are enjoying their holiday in the Adirondacks."

While in the woods Mrs. CLEVELAND Wears very tasteful and womanly costume consisting of a dark brown jacket and skirt and a broad-brimmed cardinal hat, gracefully trimmed with white mull.

Such obvious and preposterous misinformation rarely got into the Omaha Herald in Dr. MILLER'S time.

THE TROUBLES OF MR. ENDICOTT. The War Secretary Greatly Annoyed by his Neighbors.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of War lives in the residence owned by the Hon. George H. Pendleton, Minister to Berlin, and pays \$3,500 ront under a lease for four years. Mr. A. T. Brittain, a prominent attorney, owns a vacant lot beside the Secretary's residence. which he intends to build upon soon. He keeps the terrace nicely turfed and mown, and the lawn is quite an ornament to the street. One day Mr. Brittain's family saw the daughter of the Secretary of War and a number of friends playing tennis on the lawn, and it occurred to Mr. Brittain that it was a pretty use for the property; so he had the grad cut and a tennis court laid out with whitewash Nearly every evening since then some of the family and their friends have been on the grounds playing and have enjoyed the sport very much. A few days ago, however, Mr. John Tweedale, the Chief Clerk of the War Department, called on Mr. Brittain, and said that the Secretary of War would be greatly obliged if Mr. Brittain would prohibit tennis playing on the grounds adjoining his residence. Mr. Brittain told Mr. Tweedale to say to the Secretary of War that Miss Endicott and her friends had used the lawn for tennis without any objection on the part of the owner. It is true that they did not ask his permission, but he was glad to have them enjoy themselve on any ground he owned, and they were at liberty to

was glad to have them enjoy themselve on any ground he owned, and they were at liberty to continue to use the ground as long as they liked, but as he had paid for the lot and had a clear title to it, he did not see why Mr. Endicott should object to his family playing tennis there as long as they conducted themselves like ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Brittain is now waiting for Mr. Endicott to appeal to the police, as he has done on several occasions, for protection against his neighbors.

Not long ago Mr. W. Chance MacIntyre, a patent attorney of this city, who owns a fine house on Rhode Island avenue in the rear of the residence of Secretary Endicott, was astonished to have a policeman call upon him with a warrant for his arrest on the charge of maintaining a nuisance. Mr. MaoIntyre was still more astonished when he was informed that his arrest had been caused by the Secretary of War, whose aristocratic nostrils had scented, or imagined they scented, some odors from the stable in the rear of his house. Now, Mr. MacIntyre is particularly proud of his stable. He has been known to intimate that it was about as good a stable as could be found after a long search, and the Secretary's charge struck him in a tender place besides subjecting him to the mortification of being arrested by a policeman. He went to the Health Office and asked if any complaint had been made about his stable. He was informed that there was no complaint. Then he asked that two of the sharpest inspectors on the force be sent up to examine it. This was done, and, armed with the report of these inspectors, and with a very bright light in his eye, Mr. MacIntyre marched into the Police Court and told the prosecuting attorney to fetch on his Secretary call upon the police authorities to protect him from his neighbors. Mr. J. H. McKenney is the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court. He has always been a law-abling citizen, and was never accused of crime. In fact, his entire life has been spent in the presence of justice, He has been employed by the S preme Court. He has always been a law-abiding citizen, and was never accused of crime. In fact, his entire life has been spent in the presence of justice. He has been employed by the Supreme Court ever since he was a mere boy, and has accumulated a handsome property. Mr. McKenney was the owner of the lot which adjoins the residence of Mr. MacIntyre on Rhode Island avenue, and decided to build upon it. He made his plans and let his contracts, and then he went, as the law requires, to the Building Department, where he obtained a permit to erect a residence. The contractor set a lot of men and teams at work digating the cellar, and they had been engaged for two days when a Sergeant of police arrived on the ground and told the contractor he must cease operations. The contractor, supposing an injunction or something like it had been issued, reported the fact as soon as possible to Mr. McKenney. The latter went to the Headquarters of Police and there learned that work on his house had been stopped by order of the District that some men who were engaged in an excavation near his house annoyed him by yelling at their teams and by making other unseemly noises, especially at an early hour in the morning. In fact, he said, they were there with their picks and ploughs and wagons as early as seven in the morning sefore Mugwumps arose from their sleep, and disturbed his rest seriously. Mr. McKenny informed the police that he had a permit to erect a dwelling, and that he should do it, even if the Secretary of War was compelled to leave town. He promised, however, to have the teamsters speak to their mules in whispers, and have their pick-axes carefully muffled.

The Struggles for the Pennauta.

The past week has been a rueful one for day tees of base ball who would like to see the championships in the two chief professional ball-playing association go, this year, by way of variety and of incentive, to clubs that have never held them.

In the American Association the fate of the pennan

contest seems already, at this early stage of the season substantially settled. St. Louis, which won in 1985 and 1850, has a lead so commanding for 1887 that only some extraordinary combination of misfortunes can check it Thus the championship will go three years in succession

to that club. in the League, the lead with which Detroit opened the eason has been lost by the last week's playing. Bostor now ties Detroit in games won, and is only a game be hind in those lost. The prospect of the pennant being once more passed from the custody of Chicago to that of Boston will perhaps amuse the two clubs concerned They are the only two now in the League that have ever held it at all, and have kept it going back and forth to each other in a style not wholly encouraging to other nines. In the five years of championship contests from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, under the old National Association, Boston won during every season except the firs when the Athletics came out ahead. Under the League, which succeeded, Chicago won the pennant in 1870, Boston in 1877 and 1878, Providence in 1879, Chicago in 1880, 1881, and 1882, Boston in 1883, Providence 1 and Chicago in 1885 and 1886. During this perio of League contests the contesting clabs have included the Hartford, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Boston, Mutual, Athletic, Cincinuati, Indianapolis, Providence, Milwankee, Buffalo, Cleveland, Troy, Syracuse, Worcea-ter, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, 8t. Louis again, Kansas City, and Washington. Out of all these different members of the organization, to which may be adde for 1887 two more, the Pittsburgh and the pre dianapolis, only three, the Chicago, Boston, and Provi-dence, have ever won the pennant, and the last named is no longer a member of the League. Club after club has made an ineffectual struggle for first place or high honors, and has dropped out, while there is no saying how long, under the iron rule for retaining players, the pennant might remain in the keeping of one or two clubs, if avarice, dissensions, or a fondness for exper ment, did not occasionally produce a change, like the which has taken place this year in the Chicago nine.

Sherman, 19; Binine, 46—And on John She man's Day, Too.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat Yesterday we turned a curps of reporters loose upon the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature just after they had listened to Senator Sherman's speech. with a view to ascertaining Presidential preferences Out of about ninety members interviewed, forty-six are for Blaine as first choice, and nineteen are for Sherman as first choice. Three are for Blaine as second choice and eleven are for Sherman as second choice.

Himself Again.

Featherly-Hello, Dumley, you're quite a trainer.—Yeds. I've hid laid ub wid a bad code for a weeg padst, bud I'b all right now. THE NINETEEN-KNOT CRUISERS.

What the Plane and Specifications for the

Two Postest Crutsers Requir WASHINGTON, June 5 .- On the 6th of April Secretary Whitney issued an advertisement inviting scaled proposals for the construction of five steel cruisers for the navy, three to be cruisers of about 4,000 tons displacement each and two to be gunboats of 1,700 tons. In the course of that advertisement it was announced that the plans and specifications for all these vessels could be "seen and examined on and after June 1, 1887, at the department." So far as one of these cruisers, the Newark, was con-cerned, there was evidently to be no difficulty in seasonably preparing the plans, as these were practically already completed, and the same could be said of the gunboats, which were to be duplicates of the one already building at Cramp's yard in Philadelphia But it was freely predicted that it would be teen-knot cruisers ready by the date specified This conviction increased when it was found that among some of the bureau offices the same opinion was held. The Secretary was alike desirous of keeping his promise to contractors and of giving the latter two full months for consideration before Aug. 1, when the bids are to be submitted. About a fortnight ago he put in charge of Chief Engineer Melville, aided by a large force of draughtsmen, the task of preparing plans for the machinery. The result was that on the first day of June this office appeared at the department with the plans complete, while on the same day Chief Contractor Wilson exhibited plans for the hulls.

The two nineteen-knot cruisers thus provided The two nineteen-knot cruisers thus provided for will be, if they come up to expectations, not only the fastest vessels yet contempiated for our navy outside of torpedo craft, but among the very fastest in the world. The famous Chilian Esmeralda, which only recently stood at or near the head of swift cruisers, does not make 19 knots. The fast French vessel, the Milan, makes but 18 knots, and the same is true of Italy's Bausan. Neither the Iris nor the Mercury of the British navy, quite reaches a maximum speed of 19 knots, nor does the Italian A. Barbarigo. If Japan and Spain can each claim a cruiser making a maxim of 19 knots or more, these are rare exceptions.

Of course, it cannot be predicted that the two latest vessels designed for the American navy will come up to the contract speed; but there is ground for much confidence in this particular, in view of their dimensions and their horse power. As the plans now appear, they are to be twin-screw cruisers, 310 feet in length on the water line, a little more than forty-nine feet in extreme breadth, and 18% feet in mean draught. They are to have a displacement of 4.083 tons, and their engines are to develop 10.500 indicated horse power under forced draught. The battery will consist of twolve six-inch breech-loading rifles, arranged to get as large an arc of fire as possible, and also to covenitate their fire. There will also, of course, be a secondary battery of quick-firing guns.

These vessels have protective steel decks covering the machinery, magazines, and steering gear, while the coal bunkers are also arfor will be, if they come up to expectations, not

of course, be a secondary pattery of quick-infing guns.

These vessels have protective steel decks covering the machinery, magazines, and steering gear, while the coal bunkers are also arranged to aid in this protection, as usual in modern vessels. They have a double bottom, extending through a part of the length, and many water-tight compartments. The most careful modern appliances for ventilation, for pumping and drainage, and for lighting the vessels with electricity are provided for in the specifications. The cast steel stem is strengthened with a view to ramming, and there are torpedo tubes for discharge both above and under water. The rig of these vessels is that of a three-masted schooner, carrying 5,400 square feet of sail. In general it may be said that the hulls resemble that of the Newark.

The construction of this third group of vessels will be looked forward to with great expectations, and within three years the United States, whose navy has long been a laughing stock in foreign countries and a mortification at home, will probably, so far as unarmored cruisers are concerned, be carried into the front rank of modern powers. The recent performance of the Atlanta has been encouraging, since if with her very limited horse power she attained a speed far in excess of what was expected, some of the new vessels, with about double the horse power for each ton of displacement, ought to produce a speed far in advance of hers. If the nineteen knots called for from these two new crusers should really be secured, the Government would have vessels lift to compare with any of their class alloat.

THE CZARS OF LABOR

The Complaint of Ten Thousand Carpet

From the Paterson Labor Standard The facts respecting the General Executive loard and District Assembly 126 Knights of Labor ar not calculated to inspire true labor men with confidence in the present management of the order. It is clear that the Executive Board is becoming an arbitrary centralized despotism, and that this centraliz

be saved.

It is monstrous to think that a few men, and not infallible men by any means, can override the constitu-tion and dictate to thousands of workingmen who know

The constitution of the order was openly violated at the Richmond Convention, it has been shamefully vio-lated in the case of District Assembly 128, and it is violated by persons in authority whenever their purposes can be promoted by doing so.

not drive them out of the labor movement; it will sim-ply injure those who have caused it. It is one of the micidal acts that will help to destroy Czarism in work-From the Brooklyn Labor Press

That such a noble order, capable of and intended to elevate the working classes, will be disrupted because of the determination of one man to ruin the reputation nd standing of another cannot be ressonably enter hour is near at hand when the order must be restored or become a total wreck.

or become a total wreck.

We are not ready to join in denouncing the General

Master Workman for the blunders committed by the

Executive Board in its fight with the trades unions, who are really the backbone of the order, or in its sustaining ne district against any other, or against a number of Home Club, or in their attempt to drive out of the order thousands of men and women because they would no violate, at the dictation of one member of the Board, an honest agreement entered into with their employers to serve a few operatives who had proven false in the

Between the parties to the conflict which has resulted in the expulsion of District 126 and the two members of the Executive Board it is safe to say that three-fourth of the sympathy of the Knights and the public in this section are with the weavers, and believe John Morrisc has, as well as his district pursued the only honorab course, and were not gullty of insubordination. It is to be regretted that scarcely had the luk dried or

the papers of Monday, which gave considerable space to the details of a lively time in 40 on Sunday, which i were well to have kept enshrouded in the darkest of shrouds rather than parading the duplicity of men who have been trusted, before this new sensation appeared But all these might be covered with the mantle charity, but how can any other construction but re renge and vindictiveness be attributed to the act of the eneral Executive Board in issuing another private (!) circular to boycott the goods made at Higgins's factory because he maintains inviolate his pledge to employ one but Knights of Labor ! The act is one in violation of the principles of the order. No charge has been made that Mr. Higgins is either unfair or dishonorable. If he had committed any wrong the order recommends arbi tration, but in this case the rule has been reversed and

the order is arbitrary. It is a sad commentary that when women who were Knights of Labor struck in defence of their honor, the Executive Board took no steps to boycott Perkins's goods. The General Master Workman has told the order resorted to except in extreme cases, and it is more than probable that the order, acting on these teachings, wil llow the circular to die in its infancy.

Democrats Scarce in the Departments. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Capt. W. J. Hilligoss of Anderson, Ind., is Thief of the Eastern Division of the Pension Bureau Capt. Hilligous is an uncompromising Democrat. There is none better than he. A few evenings since the Captain was conversing with one or two of his Democratic friends from Indiana, when in the course of their conversation he remarked:

"I was never more humiliated in my life than I was to-day. I got an order or request from some one up stairs to select a good Democrat from my division. I was told they wanted a good, reliable man, as it was de strable to put him on some special work. I do not know what the nature of the work was but I was cautioned to be sure and send up a good Democrat. Wall, would you believe it, when I looked over my division of 150 clerks the only Democrats that I could find were myself and Assistant Chief, and a colored employee This it is said fully represents the number of Demo-crats, proportionately, that have got into the classified service of the Government since the inauguration of th

Blg Money in the Business "I don't want a ten-cent ticket," said a coun

tryman, on an elevated station; "gimme one fer five. "Seeing it's you," returned the polite official, "I will only charge you two cents for it."
Goals' exclaimed the countryman. "There must be a big prods in railroadle, if you kin afford to do that." COLORED FACES.

Is the Pure Negro Raco Doomed f-Study o an Interesting Social Problem. ARREVILLE, S. C., June 4.-When I first put the pen upon this paper my impulse was to write at the head "black" instead of colored faces. But what is regarded as a euphemism by many is in reality the most exact form of speech, if words are meant to describe the objects to which they refer. Go into any large assemblage of people in the South and see how many genuine negroes are among them. They are almost as scarce as the red In dians, who once roved over these fields and whose only memorials now are the queer stone structures they built and the flint arrow headsthat are ploughed up occasionally in the fields. To a European accustomed only to the pink-white skin of the Caucasian race, the indescribable number of shades among those who are all lumped together as negroes it must be a very perplexing study. Almost black, dark brown, brown, light brown, dark yellow, rellow, light yellow, dark pearl, pearl, light pearl-this represents the scale, so far as words can do it, if one can only imagine about a thousand shades between each of these divisions; but I despair of giving an idea of the wondrous variety, and even of the shifting shades of any individual face. I have seen a face changing its shade slowly from dark brown to an almost glistening yellow, according as the emotions of the heart swayed the frame; for the person having a portion of negro blood in him becomes paler when powerfully moved, just as a white man turns a deathly white when overtaken by some sudden and

Take up the last census. It shows you so many whites, so many negroes. The numbers do not matter here, but one fact has been ascertained. The colored people, so far from dying out, are actually on the increase. Yet there is one thing which the census cannot, by its very nature, consider; and that is the astonising variety of the shades referred to, all of which it lumps together under the head of "colored." This can be no matter of mathematical calculation-it can only be one of estimates; and if asked to place the mean line of

unexpected joy or disaster.

matical calculation—it can only be one of estimates; and if asked to place the mean line of these varieties. I should say, from long and careful observation, that it would now be found about yellow or dark yellow; certainly not below the latter mark. The average colored person is thus about midway between the white and black races. Nor is that all. Twenty years ago the line would have been further back. The Caucasian blood is prevailing with ever-increasing strength, while the negro blood is decilning in proportionate ratio. What are the causes, and what will be the effects of this miscegenation?

The initiating cause is well enough known. But it must not be supposed that the Southern people are preeminently immoral. Illegitimacy in a country of white population can never be even approximately ascertained; here the bulk of it shows at once. It is not a thing to be broud of, and except in the cases of certain persons in an aristocratic kingdom, the bar sinister is not flourished abroad, but is carefully hidden and soon lost. Here nature stamps the offspring with a mark which goes down from generation to generation; and the process once begun, we can well imagine how this mark, this bleaching, should ever progressively grow, without any extraordinary degree of immorality on the part of the whites and without that progressive scale of vice which a hasty observer might infer. Thus, if the son and the daughter of a genuine white and gonuine black marry, their offspring will be two degrees lighter than their parents. Indeed, the continuance of such descent is a certain kind of pledge that an indiscriminate commerce—the worst form of the vice—has not as yet widely obtained. In the latter case a decided decrease in the colored population would take place. There are fears on this score, but up to the present they have not realized themselves. But the true the latter case a decided decrease. There are ored population would take place. There are fears on this score, but up to the present they have not realized themselves. But the true cause, whatever the circumstances, of this bleaching of the African race is the power of Caucasian blood. It conquers the blood of the races with which it mixes, just as surely as it outwardly triumphs by force when brought into violent collision with those other races. The indomitable will, the restless intellect, the natural energy of the white man are half imparted to his mixed offspring, and make him a more complete, a more provident,

other races. The indomitable will, the restless intellect, the natural energy of the white man are half imparted to his mixed offspring, and make him a more complete, a more provident, a more perfect man than his darker easy-going brother. The mulatto takes better care of his family, lays by more store, and looks closer into providing for to-morrow, and as a consequence he and those dependent upon him are better clothed and housed, exist longer, and are more prolific in offspring, at least in those that grow to manhood, than the colored person nearer akin to the genuine African.

If this process continues undisturbed, the most striking effect will be the wiping out of the color line. Indeed, that line is now a pure fiction. Where is it to be piaced? A man nine-tenths white and one-tenth black—is he more of a negro than a Caucasian? The distinction is broad enough between the genuine African and the genuine Caucasian, but when they shade off into each other by undistinguishable degrees, it is utterly impossible to mark a line not purely arbitrary. To be sure, there are two aspects to this matter. Objectors may insist on the other. They may say that, no matter what sublety is resorted to, still it is a fact that the bulk of the colored people are widely divided from the bulk of the whites. A proposition true enough in itself, but utterly false when all the circumstances are impartially considered. All candid-minded men will see what I am driving at. I am showing a tendency, and I have taken this fletitious "color line" as a starting point. The wiping out begins there, of course, not in the extremes. And when the ball is once put in motion, everything conspires to increase its impetus. The impossibility of drawing a strict line acts naturally upon the whole back column in raising the mean line of color. Here is a significant fact, Most of the Southern States have adopted laws against the intermixture of the whole population. From what I have advanced, it will be seen that this is a false alarm so far as the idea o

and prevails.

Prophectes are often idle experiments; but facts will warrant this. In fifty years time a black negro will be a rarity; in a century, a curiosity.

Mac,

How to Address the Good George Jones. · From Punch. In parliamentary language you may say that a man is not wedded to the truth.

Or sometimes suffers from a spirit of exaggration:
Or occasionally finds it difficult to couline himself strictly to actualities:
Or is unfettered by the four corners of hard matter

fact; Or is a past master in the pleasing art of realistically romancing:
Or is partial, in describing nature, to borrowing from
the paces of romance;
Or is much given to an artificial recollection of misleading statistics;

in the pace of romance;

in the leading statistics;
Or cannot distinguish the false from the true, with a bias toward the former;
Or has a distinct liking for the utterance of statements of a misleading character;
But you must not! No, you must not! You really must not! Call him a liar!

The Mugwump Decoration Day Since we have duly honored the graves of our loved an lost ones.

Those who fell in the great war, whose lives and deaths were dear to us. Whom shall we decorate now as the greatest and bes

Shall it be Washington? Doubtless a right worth Jseful, indeed, in his day, and not yet forgotten.

corge, though, has had his full share of honor and glory Jefferson, then, the man who so grandly indice Matter that cleared the way for the progress of freedom Scarcely, for Thomas is known as a Democrat, there fore obnexious.

Jackson, the warrior statesman, solid and tough and

Worse than all others, a spoilsman, and stubbornly anti-Nugwumpish. Webster, or Clay, or Calhoun, or Benton, or Douglas!

Those men are fading away from the thoughts of this generation, Just as they ought to, for none of them all was a pigtati

Abraham Lincoln† A well-meaning man, and presuma-Yet a mere spoilsman, who gobbled the offices all for his

party. Turning out secessionists quickly and all in a huddle. Oh, it is saddening to think of the ways of the wicked, And to remember that those whom our stout hearted

Greated as great and good men, would never pass muster Under the beautiful light of our noble Mugwumpian sys

What shall we decorate, then? We must hang all ou laurels, Biossoms, and wreaths on the door knob of Edwin I Twine festions over the door of good George Jones of

THE CARDINAL CELEBRATES MASS,

A Vast Congregation in the Cathedral-Archbishop Corrigan Preaches. Cardinal Gibbons celebrated pontifical high mass yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral, The procession appeared at 10:30 A. M. from the sacristy before the vast congregation. It was brightened by the rich red of the acolytes' gowns, a color which seldom brightens now a Catholic place of worship in New York city. First came the cross bearer in white with acolytes on either side. Then followed the Cardinal, his white mitre, alb, cincture, and stole encrusted with gold bullion, the edge of his red zuchetto, insignia of his ecclesiasti-

and stole encrusted with gold buillon, the edge of his red zuchetto, insignia of his ecclesiastical rank, appearing from beneath the mitre, and white kid gloves concealing his Bishop's ring. Following the Cardinal were Father Slattery, deacon of the mass, and Father Muiherr, sub-deacon. Acolytes in red gowns and white lace capes closed the procession.

Approaching the altar, the Cardinal knelt, and on rising he was then escorted to the Archbishop's throne under a canopy.

Archbishop Corrigan appeared in the cathedral after the gospel was read, and preached the sermon from the high marble pulpit. He wore while speaking his black bereits and purple cossack, rochet and surplice. The sermon was on the gospel for the day, in which the Archbishop spoke of the mystery of the Trinity. After the sermon he entered the chancel and sat opposite the Cardinal for the remainder of the service. Father John 8. Foley of St. Martin's, Baltimore, was assistant priest, and Dr. McDonnell and Father Kelly were masters of ceremonics.

The music consisted of a mass in Fby Poniatowski, performed for the first time in this country, and an ave verum by Guilmant. Mr. W. F. Pecher was at the organ. The mass in Fhas a solo for soprano, which was rendered with fine effect by Miss Stewart, and a quartet by Miss Stewart. Miss Groebi, Mr. Lawton, and Mr. Steinbuch was impressive and beautiful.

Cardinal Gibbons remained at the Archbishop's residence during the remainder of the day, He is to visit Major J. D. Helley, Jr., at his residence, 213 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, to-day, To-morrow he will start for Baltimore.

NO JOKE

Some Thoughts on Insanity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You say that your "esteemed contemporary, the Witness, advances the ingenious theory that the reason why so many farmers become insane is that they try to follow the advice they find in the agricultural departments of the weekly newspapers they take."

This, of course, is mere badinage, but I submit that it is a matter of serious fact that requires other consideration than sport or trifling. Insanity, where not hereditary, generally proceeds from some overwhelming embarrassment or distress, generally pecuniary or sentimental. With farmers as a class it is not apt to be sentimental, and if financial, it were better to inquire into the cause or occasion.

It recently came to the knowledge of the writer, through an observation by a capitalist neighbor, that "he had never known so many farmers applying for loans as at the present time." The neighborhood is comparatively a prosperous one, yet within the radius of a very few miles at least twenty farmers had recently applied to him for loans. Why is this so? In part it may be because of the greater extravagance and consequent expense of living and help. But the fact is that Northern and Eastern farmers cannot raise grain crops—their main production—at one cent per pound, which is the average: rye and corn, their main dependence, bringing still less than that.

A conspleuous United States Senator, addressing a State county fair, thoughtlessly told his hearers that the magnificent facilities of transportation furnished by the State brought the bountiful productions of the prolific West so cheaply that our farmers could buy their supplies cheaper than they could raise them. And at the very last meeting of the same county fair a prominent and high-salaried State officer told his auditors that inasmen as it, was no longer profitable to raise grain crops on Northern farms, they should turn their attention to the more perishable and untransportable commodities, berries and cherries, and "cowcumbers."

Naturally farmers as a class are likely to be more troubled by debt than any other class. As a body they live upon a very few dollars per year, contented to consume only what they connot soil, and at best are likewise satisfied if they can pay expenses and have a hundred or two dollars to "lay by for a rainy day." They don't know what the tens of thousands, let alone the tens and hundreds of millions of the time requires other consideration than sport or reifling Insanity, where not hereditary, gen-

SUNBEAMS.

-Queen Victoria has relaxed the rule repecting the exclusion of discretes from court.

—A citizen of Raymon, Kan., bet \$5 that e could eat forty-eight raw eggs inside of thirty min-tes. He won the money, and then showed that he had big heart as well as a large stomach by giving the \$5 to a man who lost his foot by the cars recently. He now

offers to bet \$500 that he can eat six dozen raw eggs in side of two hours and a half. -A Pittsburgh merchant as an advertisament offered a prize of \$20 to the first person solving the llowing problem: "Take these figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7. 8, 9, 0, add them together and make 100 without using any figure twice." There were a great many answers out the only correct one received was sent in by a young

lady, and was as follows: -It is said that in Portland, Me., there is a

man with a false nose, a glass eye, but three fingers and one thumb, one car, false teeth, false hair, and a cork eg. For all this he is the livellest man in Portland. H walks ten miles every day, rain or shine. He has had three wives, and survives them all, and has refused five chances to get married again, so he says, since he buries his last wife, about a year ago.

—The largest dam in the world is to be

built across the upper end of the San Mateo Cañon, about four miles west of the village of San Mateo. The dam vill consist of a solid wall of concrete from hillside to hillside. It will be 700 feet long, 170 feet high, 175 feet thick at the base, and 20 feet thick at the top. The reservoir which will be formed by this dam will have a capacity of 32,000,000 gallons, and some time in the fu ture will be connected with the San Francisco water-shed by a tunnet five milesions.

—The Michigan cadets attribute part of

their success at the Washington drill to their mascot. When they were on their way East a colored bootblack got on the train at Toledo to steal his way to Washin ton. The conductor was about to put him off when the cadets interceded and paid his fare. He hung about the camp during the encampment, and while the boys were drilling for the prize they won he sat on the fence and cheered. Col. Rogers, the principal of the school, will take him back to Orchard Lake and educate him.

-London Truth's "Girl's Gossip" finds Buffalo Bill a highly picturesque being, with his red-brown complexion and his dark hair falling low on his neck as he sits on his superb gray horse, or when he ren-ders to the Princess of Wales his undisguised homage, due to beauty and royalty combined, when he meets her driving in the Park-she in her faultiess English toilet, he en one of the coaches in his "Wild West" garments; but what will "Madge" say when "Capt. Jack" Crawford, Custer's poet scout, comes to London he who dresses as superbly as the Prince of Wales, but in the Wild West picturesque style that she finds so

-Here is the composition of an Indian pupil at the Hampton school: "One day, bright day, and a little bird happy and stood on a log and sang all day long. That bird doesn't know anything about cat. She thinks nobody is near to her. But behind the near log one sly old cat is watching. She want to cat for supper, and she thinks about stealing all the time. The old cat came very slow, and by and by she go after the little bird, but she does not see him, and sang aloud again. She sang just like this: 'I always try to do what is right; when I ever died I go to heaven. That bird said these all words and I shall not forget the bird what it said and these all words it said and after two three minutes go died; that cat jumped and catch and kill, eat all up except little things from bird, wings legs, or skin, and that bird is glad to die because she is very good bird. That little bird has last time sang, and very happy was little bird after that. I think the old cat have good dis ner and happy just same as the bird was at first time."

-A historical fence in St. Paul has just been taken down. It was erected several years ago by Dr. Ohage, who bought a lot adjoining a vacant one owned by the widow Thoobald and built a large house upon his property with the understanding that the vacant lot would remain vacant thus setting off his dwelling to greater advantage. In a short time Mrs. The obtaid began the erection of a house upon the vacant property, and to get even Dr. Ohage erected an unsight-ly fence of boards, ranging in length from twenty five to thirty feet on his lot, completely shutting off the light from the widow's windows. The widow got an order through the city council instructing the Chief of Police to tear down the fence, and the Doctor got an injunction from the court restraining the chief from doing so. The widow then began suit in court to have the fe moved, claiming damages, and the case was tried and retried and appealed, with the final decision of the court that there was no law to compel the Doctor to take down the fence. The fence remained until recently Afid lay immortalies on the door mat of Dorman B. Eaton.